

AUDENSHAW  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MIN. OF HEALTH

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ANNUAL  
REPORT

*on the state of the PUBLIC HEALTH of*

*AUDENSHAW*


1939



*by*

J. MARSHALL ROSS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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## Public Health Committee, 1939

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Councillor A. H. ROTHWELL (Chairman)

„ W. BARNES  
„ F. T. BROWN  
„ A. V. M. DEANE  
„ M. EASTWOOD  
„ W. HAMER  
„ A. HEWITT  
„ E. C. HEWITT, J.P.  
„ W. KAY  
„ R. NEWTON, C.C.  
„ R. PARKER, A.C.A.  
„ W. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B.

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## Public Health Officers

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Medical Officer of Health :

J. MARSHALL ROSS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Sanitary Inspector :

H. M. DOXEY, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I. (part-time Officer,  
also Surveyor (Contribution by County Council).

Meat Officer :

A. C. BROCKLEHURST, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I.  
(Part-time Officer).

Council Offices,  
Ryecroft Hall,  
Audenshaw. 21st Nov. 1941.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, I hereby present for your consideration the Annual Report for 1939.

The most noteworthy feature is the marked reduction in infectious disease compared with 1938, which can be seen on table No. 7. Especially so is this in the case of Diphtheria, where the decrease is more than 50%. In this connection a further reduction of cases will be possible if parents respond to the Immunisation Scheme for Diphtheria, approval for which has been given by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The force of this can be immediately seen when it is noted that 12 cases of Diphtheria out of a total of 15 occurred in the age group 5—10. The keenness of the Chairman has done much to stimulate interest in this Immunisation Scheme.

No deaths were recorded from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. It will be seen, however, that there has been a tendency to increase hospital admissions.

The notification of Measles and Whooping Cough became compulsory in November, 1939.

The Infant Death Rate of 37 also shows a marked reduction compared with 1938, and the general trend can be noted in table No. 3, where the Death Rate for this area is compared with that for England and Wales.

The layout of this report has been slightly altered to conform with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. In a recent circular the Ministry has also suggested that reports should be curtailed in view of the increasing pressure of work in other directions, and the need for economy in paper. In all probability this report may be the last "normal" one until the cessation of hostilities. All records will be carefully preserved so that after the termination of the war a report can be made dealing with the war period.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL ROSS,

Medical Officer of Health

## Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

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Area of District, in acres	...	...	...	...	...	1241
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	8460
„ (Estimated, 1939)	...	...	...	...	...	11,880
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£70,487
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£290
Number of Births, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	159
Birth Rate, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
Number of Deaths, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	130
Death Rate, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
Number of Deaths under one year of age, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infant Mortality, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2207
„ „ „ (December, 1939)	...	...	...	...	...	3787
Average number of person per room (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	0.81
Average rooms per dwelling-house (Census, 1931)...	...	...	...	...	...	4.66

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### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of Audenshaw is essentially industrial the main industries are Engineering, Felt Hatting, Leather Dressing, Hat Box Making, Mining, etc. A large number of the inhabitants are Railway Employees and Cotton Operatives.

No occupational or environmental conditions appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health, and there is no evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS.

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births.....	Legitimate ...	154	92	62
	Illegitimate ...	5	2	3
		<hr/> 159	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 65

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid 1939 was 13.3, this is 1.6 lower than the previous year, 0.1 lower than the average of the preceding five years, and 1.7 lower than the rate for England and Wales for 1939.

		Total	M.	F.
Still births ...	Legitimate ...	5	3	2
	Illegitimate...	—	—	—
		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2

Rate per 1,000 Total Births—30.4.

### DEATHS.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths.....	130	62	68

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population is 10.9 \* (Crude Death Rate) being an increase of 0.2 on that for 1938, 0.2 of an increase on the average for the preceding 5 years, and 1.2 less than the rate for England and Wales for 1939.

\* The areal comparability factor—1.09. The adjusted Death Rate is therefore 11.8 per 1,000 for this area.

### DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	Deaths
Puerperal Sepsis...	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil

### DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	37
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	32
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	200

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant Mortality of 37 per 1,000 live births is a decrease on the rate for 1938 of 19 per 1,000 births, a decrease of 3 on the average for the preceding five years, and 13 less than the rate for England and Wales for 1939.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	12
„ Measles (all ages).....	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	Nil

## TABLES.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 give a comparison of the birth and death rates with previous years, and with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4 classifies the deaths under certain heads.

Tables 5 and 6 classify and compare the deaths in certain diseases during the last 10 years.



TABLE No. 1.

## VITAL STATISTICS. Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

Mean of 5 years	Live Birth rate	Crude Death rate	Death rate from Tuberculosis of Respira- tory system	Death rate from Cancer	Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under 1 year
					per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total (live & still) births	per 1,000 live births
1934-1938 ...	13.4	10.7	0.54	1.49	5.37	5.21	40
Year 1938 ...	14.9	10.7	0.58	1.26	11.23	10.92	56
Year 1939 ...	13.3	10.9	0.67	1.00	nil	nil	37
Increase or decrease in 1939 on 5 years' average, 1934-38							
Year 1939 ...	-0.1	+0.2	+0.13	-0.49	-5.37	-5.21	-3
Year 1938 ...	-1.6	+0.2	+0.9	-0.26	-11.23	-10.92	-19

TABLE No. 2.

Comparison of Local Birth and Death Rates with those of  
England and Wales.

Year	Popu- lation	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		Local	England and Wales	Local	England and Wales
1929	... 8580	13.60	16.30	12.70	13.40
1930	... 8554	13.50	16.30	12.30	11.40
1931	... 8546	12.90	15.80	13.20	12.30
1932	... 8806	11.10	15.30	11.30	12.00
1933	... 9126	12.20	14.40	11.10	12.30
1934	... 9698	12.20	14.80	9.20	11.80
1935	... 10,380	13.20	14.70	11.40	11.70
1936	... 11,060	13.40	14.80	12.40	12.10
1937	... 11,460	13.70	14.90	9.80	12.40
1938	... 11,870	14.90	15.10	10.70	11.60
Average of 10 years		13.07	15.24	11.41	12.10
1939	... 11,880	13.30	15.00	10.9	12.10

Natural Increase (Local) 1939.....2.4 per 1,000 pop.

„ (England & Wales) 1939...2.9 „

TABLE No. 3. Infant Mortality.

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births	
		Local	England and Wales
1929	5	42	74
1930	12	103	60
1931	3	27	66
1932	1	10	65
1933	4	35	64
1934	5	42	59
1935	7	50	57
1936	6	40	59
1937	2	12	58
1938	10	56	53
Average of 10 years	5.5	41	61
1939	6	37	50

TABLE No. 4. Causes of Death during 1939.

	Total	Males	Females
Influenza	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	3	5
Other Tuberculosis	1	1	—
General paralysis of the insane, <i>tabes dorsalis</i>	1	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease	12	6	6
Diabetes	3	—	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	8	4	4
Heart disease	36	17	19
Other circulatory diseases	9	3	6
Bronchitis	3	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	3	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—
Peptic ulcer	2	2	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	7	4	3
Acute and chronic nephritis	5	2	3
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	4	1
Senility	5	1	4
Suicide	1	—	1
Other violence	5	5	—
Aneurysm	1	1	—
Diarrhœa, under 2 years	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	1	—
Enceph; lethargica	—	—	—
Other defined diseases	12	4	8
	130	62	68

TABLE No. 5.

Cause of death in certain diseases during ten years.

Disease	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet fever...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis...	9	9	5	11	6	5	5	6	7	10
Cancer .....	12	15	15	16	19	16	17	16	20	14
Influenza .....	1	—	6	1	4	1	3	2	4	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia ...	4	7	11	12	10	5	6	8	8	6
Bronchitis ...	3	4	6	8	6	7	4	2	6	5
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 6.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

Year	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population
1929 .....	0.34
1930 .....	0.93
1931 .....	0.70
1932 .....	0.56
1933 .....	0.32
1934 .....	0.41
1935 .....	0.38
1936 .....	0.90
1937 .....	0.43
1938 .....	0.58
Average of ten years...	0.55
1939 .....	0.67

# General Provisions of Health Services

## Section B

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### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, and the Public Health Laboratory, Ashton-under-Lyne.

During the year the following specimens were examined:—Diphtheria 97; Sputum 4; Fæces nil; Typhoid, Urine nil.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Infectious cases are removed by the Hyde Borough Ambulance, with the exception of Smallpox patients, who are removed by the Ashton-under-Lyne Ambulance.

Non-infectious cases and accident cases are removed by the Ashton-under-Lyne Ambulance, for which the Council pays a retaining fee of £30 per annum.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

Infectious Cases. There is no provision for this in the District.

General. The only general nursing is carried out by the Audenshaw Sick Nursing Association, which is a voluntary body.

### SCHOOL CLINICS, etc.

Public Health work under this category is carried out by the Lancashire County Council, which has a well equipped School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Denton Road.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There are no hospitals situated within the District, but patients are admitted to the following hospitals in neighbouring Authorities :—

1. District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne.
2. Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne.
3. Manchester Royal Infirmary.
4. Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

Magnificent work has been done during the year by the Audenshaw Hospital Committee in support of the various hospitals.

## MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

The Lancashire County Council is the responsible Authority for this service and is also the Local Supervisory Authority.

Under the 1936 Midwives Act the County Council has supplied two midwives for this area :—

Nurse Purslow, 72 Denton Road, Audenshaw.

Tel. No. DEN 2748.

Nurse Hauxwell, 5 Shirley Avenue, Audenshaw.

Tel. No. DRO 1042

An Antenatal Clinic is conducted at the Welfare Centre, Denton Road, every Monday, 2—3 p.m. The County Council also has an Antenatal Clinic as part of the Maternity Department at the Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne, which is available for expectant mothers from this area.

There is one Health Visitor employed by the County Council and she is responsible for Child Life Protection for this area.

DENTAL TREATMENT is carried out at the Clinic,  
Denton Road, Audenshaw.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN is  
available at :—

1. District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne.
2. Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne.
3. Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT is carried out by the  
Lancashire County Council, which conducts an Orthopædic  
Clinic in Ashton-u-Lyne. Children requiring operations or  
other treatment are admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital  
at Biddulph.

# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

## WATER.

The water supply is obtained from the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee's reservoirs, which are situated about five or six miles away in the Pennine Range.

No special analysis has been carried out by this Council.

The average consumption is about 27 gallons per head per day, but the average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes is about 22 gallons.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The district is sewered on the combined system, and the sewage is treated chiefly at the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Board's Works at Bradley Hurst. A small portion of the West Ward is drained into the Manchester system.

The only undrained part of the district is composed of farm buildings.

Drains are tested as required, and the sewers are flushed frequently.

There has been no important extension to the sewerage system during the year.

Pail closets are still in existence, the number being 21, which includes 6 chemical closets. Fifteen of these pail closets are in situations where there is insufficient fall available to the sewer, or where the distance to the sewer exceeds 100 feet.

The conversion of all pail closets to the fresh-water system is recommended, whenever possible.

The closet accommodation at present is as follows :—

Pail Closets .....	21
Fresh-water Closets .....	3028
Waste-water Closets .....	1340
Moveable receptacles for Ashes ...	3802
Dry Ashpits .....	10



## SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of roads and streets is carried out by the Highways Department.

The removal of house and trade refuse is carried out by the Health Department, the refuse being tipped on low-lying ground and then soiled over.

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

A summary of the work carried out under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926, is given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, attached hereto.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 5 observations were taken. No statutory notices were served.

The Council is represented on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

## PREMISES, &c., CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the area.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are established in the district four offensive trades, viz.: Leather Dressing, Tanning, Fellmongering, and Tripe Boiling.

The one Tripe Boiling was sanctioned on a yearly basis.

## OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING ATTENTION.

The Council owns the Cemetery, which was opened in 1905, and is situated on the easterly boundary of the district.

## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools is fairly good, and all have a good supply of water.

## HOUSING.

The majority of the houses in the district are of the artisan type, having two rooms up and two down. Most of the new houses have three bedrooms.

The commonest defects found are defective roofs, floors, walls, window-frames and cords, plaster, faulty gutters, rainwater pipes, etc.

General action is taken under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts, and a large number of the defects are remedied without resort to legal action.

A number of houses have passages at the rear which are either not paved at all or only partly paved.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1939.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority.....	nil
By other bodies and persons .....	62

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 79

(b) Number of inspections made for purpose ..... 131

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..... nil

(b) Number of inspections made for purpose ..... nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..... 31

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice :

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..11

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..nil

2. Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners... ..nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..nil

2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners ... ..nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...nil

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..nil

2. Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..nil

2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. ...nil

## HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

The overcrowding question has been partly relieved by the building of 62 new houses during the year. The position will now remain more or less static until cessation of hostilities.

## **Inspection & Supervision of Food.**

### SECTION E.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

There are seven cowkeepers and 35 purveyors of milk on the register.

Visits are made to these at intervals to see that the standard of cleanliness is maintained, and efforts are constantly being made to improve this standard.

The Council has resolutions affecting the sale of milk, and these are strongly enforced. These resolutions affect the sale of articles which it is not desirable should be sold from milk-shops or vehicles.

All the milk-shops purveying milk other than in bottles are provided with screen and covers to protect the milk from contamination by dust, dirt, etc.

There are eight purveyors of "Graded" milk in the area.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following is a copy of the report submitted by the Meat Inspector :—

“ Dear Sir,

“ MEAT INSPECTION, ETC.

I beg to submit my Report on work carried out during the year 1939 in connection with my duties as Meat Inspector for the Urban District of Audenshaw.

Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat shops, vehicles, and places where food is prepared.

Notice of intention to slaughter is sent by butchers to the Meat Inspector, 9, Town Lane, Denton, and all carcasses are examined soon after slaughter.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in regard to shops, stores and vehicles is carried out in accordance with the regulations.

The following inspections were made :—

Slaughterhouses .....	72
Butchers' Shops .....	312

Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1939 :—

Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat ...137 lbs.

Occasional visits have been made to Farms and Piggeries within the district of Audenshaw for the purpose of inspecting live animals, etc., and conditions found appeared to be satisfactory.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

A. C. BROCKLEHURST,

Meat Inspector.”

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There is one licensed slaughter-house in the area, which is in close proximity to dwelling-houses, and this fact ought to be borne in mind when the licence comes up for renewal.

This slaughter-house is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no registered slaughter-houses in the district.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 9 bakehouses on the register, and all are kept in a clean condition. Inspections are made from time to time.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE.

The Council are joint holders of the Smallpox Hospital at Hartshead. No cases were sent during the year.

Other infectious diseases are sent to the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the Council retains two beds at a cost of £18 each per annum. The cost of patients in retained beds is £2/7/6 per week and in unretained beds £3/7/6 per week.

During the year 20 cases of Scarlet Fever and 11 cases of Diphtheria were removed to this hospital. 1 case of Erysipelas was removed to Monsall hospital.

The following cases of the principal epidemic diseases were notified during the year :—

Scarlet Fever, 36 ; Diphtheria, 15 ; Erysipelas, 4.

Diphtheria was faucial in type, mostly in school children. The majority of cases occurred in February and March when there was a mild epidemic. No deaths occurred.

A supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin is available for use at Chemists' shops in the area, viz. :

Messrs. Collins & Butterworth, 141 Guide Lane, Audenshaw,  
Messrs. Taylors Ltd. 1 Manchester Rd, Fairfield,  
and, in cases of emergency, at the Police Station, Denton Road.

The supply is free of cost by the Council.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Approval has been given by the Ministry of Health for an Immunisation Scheme, and the County Council has agreed to pay 50 per cent of the cost.

Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough are only sent to hospital under urgent circumstances. These two infectious diseases are now compulsorily notifiable under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, Oct. 1939.

There were no vaccinations carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Sections 62 and 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Bedding, clothing, etc., are sent to the steam disinfecter at Ashton-under-Lyne, and rooms are fumigated with Formaldehyde vapour and sprayed with Formaldehyde solution.

There is no special arrangement for the disinfestation of verminous persons.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies have been reported during the year.

TABLE No. 7.  
Notifiable Diseases During the Year 1939.  
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

Notable Disease	Total Cases all ages	Under										55 & to Tot'l Hosp'l deaths	Hospital Total Deaths Cases in H'p'l rem'd
		1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		
Scarlet Fever .....	36	—	—	—	2	1	16	10	4	3	—	—	20
Diphtheria .....	15	—	—	—	1	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	11
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1
Erysipelas .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...65	2	—	—	—	3	3	28	11	5	3	1	1	32
TABLE FOR 1938.													
Scarlet Fever .....	44	—	—	—	2	1	17	14	5	4	1	—	1
Diphtheria ...	33	—	—	—	1	4	13	11	1	3	—	—	1
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Erysipelas.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total—84	—	—	—	—	3	5	30	25	6	9	1	4	3
													36



I have to thank Dr. FLETCHER, Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council for the following Report :

## Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the year 1939

“ During the year 1939, 20 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 16 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 4 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and no combined cases.

Of the 16 pulmonary cases, 8 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 1 had negative sputum, 7 had no sputum, and in no cases the sputum was not examined.

“ The 4 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows :—

Glands	...3	Knee	...0	Abscesses	...0
Spine	...0	Multiple	...0	Dactylitis	...0
Ribs	...0	Elbow	...0	Genito-urinary	...0
Skin & Glands	...0	Epididymitis	...0	Foot	...0
Hip	...0	Ankle	...0	Radius & ulna	...1

“ 3 of the notified cases died during the year (3 pulmonary).

“ 19 of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining 1 case no application was made because the diagnosis was not confirmed after examination.

“ Of the patients who applied for treatment, 5 were sent to Sanatoria, 6 to Pulmonary Hospitals, 1 to Orthopaedic Hospital. The remaining 7 cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

“ In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year, 56 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 229.

“ Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 12 of these contacts were examined during the year.

“ In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1939, there were 18 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1939, there were 20 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

“ 8 of the positive cases died during the year.

“ 2 positive cases removed from the district during the year.

“ The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows :—

Separate room .....	17
Separate bed .....	13
Unable to have separate bed .....	—

“ 15 of the positive cases were in institution for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

“ The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1939, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1939, was 12 ; the other 8 had either negative or no sputum.

“ Of the 12 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1939, 9 had separate room, 1 had separate bed, and 2 were in institution at the end of the year.

“ 1 housing defect was reported during the year. Of these 1 had been remedied by the end of the year.

“ 38 specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, 9 were positive and 29 were negative.

“ During the year 1939, 13 cases were discharged from institution as follows :—

Sanatoria .....	3
Pulmonary Hospital .....	8
General Hospital .....	1
Orthopædic Hospital .....	1
Non-pulmonary Sanatoria .....	—
Skin Hospital .....	—

“ The results on discharge were as follows :—

Quiescent or arrested .....	3
Improved .....	5
I.s.q. ....	2
Worse .....	—
Died .....	3
Diagnosis not Confirmed .....	—

“ During the year, there were no deaths from tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

G. FLETCHER,  
Consultant Tuberculosis Officer,”

TABLE No. 8.

## Tuberculosis.

## New Cases and Mortality during 1939

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		.....	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	.....	0	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0
1—5	.....	0	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0
5—10	.....	0	1	1	1	.....	0	0	1	0
10—15	.....	0	0	1	0	.....	0	0	0	0
15—20	.....	0	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0
20—25	.....	4	1	1	0	.....	0	0	0	0
25—35	.....	5	2	0	0	.....	2	3	0	0
35—45	.....	0	0	0	0	.....	0	1	0	0
45—55	.....	2	0	0	0	.....	0	1	0	0
55—65	.....	0	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards		0	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0
Totals	.....	11	5	3	1	.....	3	5	1	0
		16		4			8		1	

## Audenshaw Urban District Council

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Council Offices,  
Ryecroft Hall,  
Audenshaw.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Audenshaw  
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

As required by the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926,  
the summary of the work carried out by me during 1939  
is set out in the tabular statement following.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. DOXEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

## NUISANCES.

Total Nuisances found .....	213
Total Nuisances abated .....	201
Statutory Notices served .....	0
Informal Notices served .....	43
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Number of defective drains, etc. ....	27
"          "      closets .....	64
"          "      gullies .....	16
"          "      ashpits .....	63
"      housing defects .....	42
"      miscellaneous nuisances .....	1
	<hr/>
	213
	<hr/>

## INSPECTIONS, &c.

Number of visits re cases of Infectious Disease .....	103
"          "      to Factories and Workshops .....	40
"          "      Bakehouses .....	24
"          "      Offensive Trades .....	15
"          "      Laundries .....	4
"          "      Outworkers .....	9
"          "      Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops. ....	98
"          "      Slaughterhouses .....	15
"          "      Drains and others (Miscell.) .....	494
	<hr/>
	802
	<hr/>

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of houses disinfected .....	35
"      schoolrooms disinfected .....	18
"      articles disinfected .....	183
"      notices sent to schools, etc. ....	116

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of observations taken .....	5
"      proceedings taken.....	—
"      warnings sent .....	—



